WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1868.

THE ELECTIONS BEING OVER, THE TRIBUNE TALKS NO MORE OF MODIFYING THE ANTI-Until a few weeks ago, the New York Tribune had different factions which were hostile to the democratic party and administration. It was full of eulogium

been engaged for well-nigh a twelvementh in urging upon Mr. Crittenden and his American friends in the South, upon Mr. Douglas, Forney, and all men and parties at the North who were at war with the nistration on the Lecompton or any other pretext, and was even engaged in correspondence with these parties and politicians, on the subject of a general union of forces, upon a programme of principles less extreme and obnoxious than its old, jet-black

But within a few weeks the decisive elections of carrying those elections, has accomplished all that was designed. Victory having been won by the union of the factions, the Tribune signalizes the first weeks after its achievement, by a return to its old abolitionism. Seven devils seem now to have entered into its house, where there was but one before and its last state is worse than the first. From being the ally of the Richmond Whig and the panegyrist of Senators Crittenden and Bell, it has relapsed again into its wonted hatred of the South, returning like the sow to her mire, and the dog to its vomit. Its abolition gall, so long restrained, pours forth anew in floods, and entire columns of the Tribune are every morning made the congenial sewers for its dis-

The extreme anti-slavery programme announced by Mr. Seward, at Rochester, did not proclaim the mere individual resolution of the speaker, but the concerted purpose of the entire sectional party of which be is the leader. We shall not undertake to surmise what must be the feelings of the southern Americans, and the conservative whigs and know-nothings of the North, who have been lately acting in alliance with the party to whose true sentiments the Tribune and Mr. Seward are now giving utterance. That they are surprised at the facility with which they have been duped by the arch knaves into whose toils they have fallen, is probable; but that they are ashamed at the base purposes for which they have been used, or filled with remorse at the manner in which their fanatical and unprincipled allies have made use of them to strike a blow at a great conservative party and an honest national ad- mentions the conduct of the Emperor Alexander ministration, is not to be expected in this day of political blindness and folly.

us-with what ferocity the Tribune has resumed its | which "there are great obstacles to be surmounted, old abolition outery against the South, we propose to quote a few paragraphs from its several issues of achieved." the present week, beginning with that of Monday and ending with that of Thursday, the last one that has reached us at the time of writing.

It opened the week by a violent diatribe against the late slaveholders' convention in Maryland, from very wherever it is found, no less in the States of which we make a couple of extracts as samples of this Union than in the Territories. The people of the whole:

"It is not alone in the State of Missouri that a move ment has been commenced, evidently destined to go on till slavery is abolished in that State. A movement having the same tendency, though different in its origin and character, is also in progress in Maryland, and from the more violent and decisive character of this movement it is not unlikely to lead to a more speedy result than that

ssouri the mass of the white laboring men are rising to deliver themselves from the degrading, deba-sing, and blighting contact of slave labor, and to free themselves from the insolent domination which a little handful of slaveholders have so long exercised over them and the State. In Maryland it is the slaveholders who have taken the initiative. From the growing unpopularity of slavery among the white laboring men of that State, of whom the larger part are no longer disposed to act as scouts, spies, jailors, and blood-hounds for the slaveholders, and from the spread of information among the slaves as to the North Star and the regions lying in that direction the disposition to run away has of late that direction, the disposition to run away has of late greatly increased among the Maryland negroes, and, at the same time, the facilities for it.

or June, 1853, for the purpose of devising some system for the better regulation of the negro population of the State, to be laid before the next legislature—a body to which the slaveholders may the more confidently address themselves since, according to the Maryland rotten borough system of representation, they have a most disproportioned representation in it. But, though these valiant slaveholders evidently shrank from that contest with the non-slaveholders which they had previously with the non-slaveholders which they had previously threatened, they turned with true bull-dog ferocity upon a portion of the free laboring population of the State, less able to defend themselves. By the census of 1850 the State of Maryland contained 417,943 white 1850 the State of Maryland contained 417,943 white people, by whom 4,825 were owners of one slave, 5,331 of from two to four slaves, 3,327 of from five to nine slaves, 1,822 of from ten to nineteen slaves, 655 of from twenty to forty-nine slaves, 72 of from fifty to nine-ty-nine slaves, 7 of from one hundred to one hundred and ninety-nine slaves, and 1 of from three to five hundred slaves; in the whole, 16,040 slaveholders out of a slaveholder of the hundred slaves. white population of 417,942. These 16,040 slaveholders, or allowing each of them to have a family of five persons, which is exceedingly liberal, these 80,200 persons interested in slave property own among them 90,368 slaves. There are also in Maryland 74,723 free colored persons, if whom it appears that 73,358 are native-born inhabtants of the State. It is upon this large body of free colored persons, in the velus of a considerable number of them runs some of the best blood of Maryland, that the of 417.942. These 16.040 slaveholders om runs some of the best blood of Maryland, that th of the Eastern Shore have turned their yes. They coolly propose, after maligning and ng the character of these people as much as they educe the whole of them to slavery.

We shall not stop to remark upon the atrociou spirit which dictates these paragraphs; or upon the absurdity of the idea, that, because a citizen of a slaveholding community does not own a slave, he is therefore ready to turn loose upon his neighborhood a horde of free negroes and degrade himself and relatives to an equality with them in political and social condition. We pass on to Tuesday's Tribune.

In this number we find a ferocious diatribe, a colamn and a quarter in length, in which the accidental circumstance that the South has furnished a greater number of Presidents to the Union than the North, is attributed to the domineering temper of the southern aristocracy, and the habitual distrust of northern men which constantly actuates the slaveholder. The article commences in the following strain of men-

"Notwithstanding the domination and growing ascendency exercised by the slave-traders and slave-buyers over the northern democracy, which reached its first climax in the forcing down the reluctant throats of many of them the project of John C. Calhoun and John Tyler for the annexation of Texas: nevertheless, it must be admitted that these man-owning gentry have purchased the support and assistance of their mercenary dough-face northern allies, especially of late years, only by sacrifices which must have been very galling, not only to their

Buren to the presidency, it was a fixed and settled doctrine of the slaveholding aristocracy that none but a southerner and a slaveholder was fit to be President of these United States."

Seem that a larger share of political talent was entired in behalf of reform than in the opposition to it, and this circumstance, combined with the con-

The article then goes on for a column or more endeavoring to make good its leading falsehood by a series of minor ones, citing the elections of the various Presidents and inventing with claborate ingenuity on, concession, and alliance between all the a series of spurious circumstances to show that they were the mere creatures of the slave aristocracy. That Washington was elected to the presidency because he was a slaveholder—that Jefferson owed his election to the same cause—that Madison, that Monroe, that Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and even Polk did-all of whom were supported by the North as warmly as the South, several of them even more so, is a falsehood too vile and monstrous, we would fain hope, for the credulity even of the readers of the Tribune.

But let us proceed to Wednesday's number of this journal. We find that it returns to its favorite nothe northern States have been held; and the union | tion that the non-slaveholding whites of the South of forces, which had been formed for the purpose of are ready to declare for negro-freedom and negroequality:

"Those who have studied with care the social condi-tion of the South have long foreseen that, sooner or later, a struggle must take place there, not so much between the whites and the blacks as between the great mass of poor whites, whose only means of rising in the world, their labor, is made disgraceful by the existence of slavery, and the few rich slaveholders enabled to live in idleness and luxury by means of that institution. There is, in fact, a strong resemblance in several essential points, who there differences there was be in other several. whatever differences there may be in other respects, be-tween the position and relations of the slaveholders and the non-slaveholders of our southern States and that of the nobles of ancient Rome and the great body of the simple citizens—a relation of antagonistic interests which, in the Roman history, led first to the agitations of the Gracchi, afterward to the terrible seventh consulship of Marius, then to the frightful dictatorship of Sylla, and finally to the overthrow of the Roman Republic ar many to the overtime of the Casars.

"The natural and inevitable hostility in our southern

States between the rich and luxurious few and the de-pressed and impoverished many—a depression and im-poverishment growing out of the very existence of slaery-has lately taken on a new and curious develop which may lead speedily to very marked and s results. We allude to the growing agitation in serious results. We allude to the growing agitation in the southern States for the revival of the African slave trade—an agitation based by its advocates specially on the benefits to be derived therefrom to the poor whites in the facility which it will afford them for rising to the

And so on for a column in the same strain.

On Thursday the Tribune, by way of varying the cene of its lucubrations, though still harping upon the same theme, turns its regards to Russia, and rejoices at the near prospect of the emancipation of the serfs of Muscovy. It parades a variety of statistics on the subject, and gives it out that it has the whole learning of serfdom at its fingers' ends. It with patronizing approbation, and gives him to understand that he can preserve its good opinion by To show the public-more especially that south of persevering in the work he has commenced, in but also great good to be done and great glory to be

The lesson of these citations from the Tribune is that that journal and the whole sectional party of which it is the organ, are in full accord with Mr Seward in announcing a fierce crusade against slathe South and of the Union may learn from the tenor of Mr. Seward's speeches and the articles of the Tribune, in what temper the crusade is to be conducted.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM IN ENGLAND.

From recent indications of public sentiment in England it would seem that the movement in behalf of parliamentary reform had taken a new impulse. The great importance attached to the address of Mr. Bright, delivered before his constituents in the Town Hall of Birmingham on the 27th ultimo, in behalf of reform, is one of these indications. With one exception, it is the first instance in which the London press has procured so long a production by telegraph as it dropped from the lips of the orator, and given it to the public on the morning after its delivery. The single instance of the telegraphing of Mr. Buchanan's an "They proposed to call a general convention of the whole State, including non-slaveholders as well as slaveholders, to meet at Baltimore on the second Wednesday of June, 1859, for the purpose of devising some system the one to which we allude. We are told by the English newspapers that no speech delivered by a member of Parliament was ever looked forward to with so much interest as this one of Mr. Bright, one of the most popular and impressive orators of the British Parliament. We present copious extracts from this speech in our news columns. They are interesting as affording very fair samples of English stump oratory, and as indicating the tone of the prevailing popular sentiment in England.

We append to these extracts from the speech of Mr. Bright a sharp criticism upon some of its positions from the Manchester Guardian. The critic demurs to Mr. Bright's estimate of the sobriety and subservience to order prevailing in this country, and cites various ugly facts in our recent history to sustain its protest. Ours is a much more expanded country than the Guardian seems to comprehend, and a very diminutive and microscopic portion of it is seen when, as the Guardian does, the foreigner looks only at New York or Baltimore. What may be true of the mobs of those two cities may be very false in its application to the Union as a whole. Mr. Brigh spoke much more sensibly and truthfully of this ountry when he alluded to it as a vast confederacy of thirty-two or three independent States and covering half the continent, than the Guardian does when it contemplates it as confined within the corporation

limits of Baltimore and New York. Mr. Jefferson's constant designation of cities was that they were "sores on the body politic," and, as sores upon the particular part often indicate health in the general system, so the very redundance of pluguglyism in Baltimore and ruffianism in the purlicus of the Five Points may be an indication that the country at large is by that fact relieved from the prurient humors of every social system. The aseveration by Mr. Bright of our sobriety and love of order as a people was true; and the denial of the Guardian is sustained only by the exceptions to the general rule presented by our large cities-exceptions which all must lament, but which neverthe less "prove the rule." Mr. Bright regards our country with the enlarged vision of a statesman, the Guardian with the narrow scrutiny of a bigot and a

We are too far removed, on this side of the ocean, from the theatre of controversy, and too little acquainted with the special topics of debate, to sym- against the proposition.

aristocratic pride, but in some cases even to a decent pathise much with the one or the other party to sense of self-respect.

"For about fifty years, down to the election of Mr. Van lines to the presidence of the party to sense of self-respect. sideration, that there is always more or less vim and momentum enlisted in such movements, lead to the conclusion that parliamentary reform is not likely to be postponed much longer.

A "FRATERNITY" LECTURE EXTRAORDINARY. Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, who lives to "laugh and grow fat," and whose life is a perpetual jest, has just vindicated at Boston, his repstation as the most incorrigible wag of the day. There is a society of amateur patriots in Boston, who call themselves the society of the "Fraternity, which has inaugurated a series of lectures for the winter which they call the "Fraternity Lectures." Well, Mr. John P. Hale, who in his facetious way out-Herods Mr. Seward or the Tribune in the violence of his sectionalism and negrophobia, has been delivering a lecture before this society on "Nationality. Think of Mr. Hale delivering a Fraternity lecture on Nationality!

THE NINTH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

The New York Herald gives the following as the result of the official canvass of the votes cast for member of longress in the ninth district of New York :

Counties.	Kemble's	Haskin's	
Putnam	maj. 516	maj.	
Rockland	493		
Westchester		1,022	
Total	1,009	1,022 1,009	
Haskin's majority in the district		13	

The law and the instructions of the Post Office Department imperatively require that the postage on all transient printed matter shall be prepaid by postage stamps, and that such matter be distinctly postmarked at the mailing office.

A practice has also become common, among a certain class of postmasters, of buying a patronage to their respective offices, to the injury of those naturally entitled to it, by allowing to the mailing party a portion of their own commissions on the legal postage.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS

We are requested to say that hereafter any neglect on the part of a postmaster to obey the above instructions. or any such unfair practice for obtaining patronage, will be considered by the department good cause for the of the offender.

SOMEWHAT BEHIND,-The St. Louis Republican pub lishes an account of the battle of the Spokane Plains, n Washington Territory, taken from a San Francisco paper, as late news. The official account of this battle was published in the Union nearly two weeks ago.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

California and South American Intelligence NEW YORK, Nov. 12 .- The Star of the West, with

New YORK, Nov. 12.—The Star of the West, with San Francisco dates of the 20th and \$1,670,000 in specie, arrived here this afternoon. The third overland mail had arrived out. Among the passengers are Hon, J. C. Mc-Kibben of California, Hon. Delazon Smith, and the govrnor of Oregon.
The ship John Elliott Thayer, of Boston, was burned

in the Gulf of California. The crew were saved.

The frigate Roanoke and sloop-of-war Saratoga were at
Aspinwall. The ship Gen. Cushing, which got ashore in Francisco harbor, is a total loss.

A Chinamau had murdered a woman, and was hung

by the mob near Sacramento.

The Indian war in Oregon was at an end. Col. Wright ad granted peace. Gen. Clark had returned to

Two steamers from Victoria brought 1,000 return The new settlements at Fraser river were de-Business at San Francisco was dull. Consignees wer

Business at San Francisco was dull. Consignees were obliged to press sales at lower prices. Stocks of goods were accumulating, and it was thought touched the highest point this season.

South America.—The government of Bolivia had succeeded in quelling another revolution on the Peruvian frontier, securing peace, it is believed, to the Linares dynasty for some time to come. Gen. Echenique was still in Bolivia, organizing a force to invade Peru.

The development December and sailed for Pename. The

The sloop-of-war Decatur had sailed for Panama. The American ship Norway had reached Sydney from Hong Kong, with 1,230 emigrants, all in good health. Only three died on the passage.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 12.—Later advices from Santa Fe are received. Col. Miles had another encounter with the Navajos, ten of whom were killed. Eighty horses and 5,500 sheep were captured. Kit Carson, with a band of Utahs, passed through Santa Fe on his way to fight the

The Mohave Indians had attacked an emigrant train while crossing the Colorado, killing three men, two

Later from Pike's Peak

Leavenworth, Nov. 9.—Favorable accounts continue to be received from the gold region. Seven men of the Georgia company took out \$500 in five days.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—A mob from Campbellsville broke into the jail at Greensburg, Ky., on the 10th, and ung Thompson and Despans, who were committed on he charge of murdering Henry Simpson, a year and a alfago. Another prisoner, named Elias Staggs, comhalf ago. mitted suicide, and another confessed his crime, implicating six others in the same affair. At last accounts the mob were after the others.

Heavy Robbery Torgo, (Ohio,) Nov. 12 .- The safe of the Wabash and Western railroad was robbed at Fort Wayne last night of \$26,000 in Illinois and Wisconsin notes.

	New York Stock market, Nov	. 12.
t	Stocks. First Board.	Second Board
8	Chicago and Rock Island R. R 64	641
	Illinois Central R. R. shares804	791
e	Illinois Central R. R. bonds 92	G0.1953-4
n	La Crosse and Milwaukie 43	41
	1a Crosse and Milwaukie 44 Michigan Southern 23 New York Central 834 Pennsylvania Coal Company 784	224
	New York Central83	831
8	Pennsylvania Coal Company78}	781
y 	Reading Railroad51	504
8	Milwankie and Mississippi R. R14	14
	Missouri State 6's897	893

Markets.

New York, Nov. 12.—Cotton closed drooping—sales of 1,500 bales. Flour is higher—sales of 18,500 barrels; State, \$4 30 a \$4 60; Ohio, \$5 35 a \$5 50; southern, State, \$4 30 a \$4 60; Ohto, \$5 35 a \$5 50; southern, \$5 10 a \$5 40. Wheat is buoyant—sales of 15,000 bushels; southern red, \$1 15 a \$1 25; white, \$1 25 a \$1 45. Corn is lower—sales of 27,000 bushels; mixed, 73½ a 75 cents; yellow, \$5 cents. Pork is steady—mess \$17 35 a \$17 50; prime \$13 75 a \$14. Whiskey is firm at 22½ cents. Sugar is firm—Porto Rico 6½ a \$½; Cuba, 6 a 7½. Spirits of Turpentine is firm, at 51 cents. Rosin is heavy, at \$1 50. Rice is firm, but easier, at 3 a 3½ cents. BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Flour is steady—Howard street and Ohio \$5. Wheat is quiet—red, \$1 15 a \$1 20; white, \$1 30 a \$1 45. Corn is steady and unchanged. Provisions are steady. Bacon firm. Whiskey is quiet at

A mint for the manufacture of bogus coin was discovered in New York on Thursday last, and the immates of the house, with about \$10,000 of counterfeit coins, were arrested. The coins are of all denominations and are said to be well executed. A number of counterfeit bank notes were also discovered.

A vote was taken at the recent election in New York upon the question of holding a convention to amend the constitution of that State. Full returns have not been received, but it is believed that a majority have voted constitution of the proceedings of the pro

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The English admiralty had issued orders for moorings to be laid down at Galway for the convenience of the trans-Atlantic steam-packets in that harbor. The Dublin papers are informed that government has decided upon constructing a harbor at Galway, capable of accommoda-ting the trans-Atlantic traffic, and had ordered surveys to be made and the necessary estimates of expense pre-pared. The Galway Company had given notice that they did not intend to close their list of applications for share until time had been given to hear from the North Ameri-can colonies the results of their pending negotiations for

It is stated in the Independence Belge that the Austria authorities on the frontier have selzed upon 16,000 Min-nie rifles, which were being smuggled through for the use of the Bosnian insurgents.

The treaty concluded with Japan by Lord Elgin is said to be almost identical with the American treaty. One year after its ratification five ports will be opened to English traders. Cotton and woollen fabrics are only to pay a duty of 5 per cent, of the declared value on in-Almost all other articles are to pay 20 per cent. A resident minister is to be permitted at . Exports are to be subject to a duty of 5 per cent. Dutch had not as yet succeeded in obtaining the privi-leges granted to other nations. During Lord Elgin's visit to Jabbo the Emperor was unwell, which was given as an excuse for his not receiving his lordship.

St. Petersburgh papers contain an account of the depopulation of an entire district by fright, which occurred in July last on the Asiatic frontier, beyond the Ural. On the 3d of the month the whole population of two villages, Koslowka and Semlauko, suddenly appeared, with all their movable property, in the district town of Novosergievsk, with the intelligence that countless hordes of Bashkirs had invaded the neighboring villages of Pokrowka. They also stated that the normalic tribes of Bashrowka. They also stated that the nomadic tribes of Bashkirs and Kirgheses were overrunning and laying waste the entire country. The inhabitants of Novosergievsk were panic-stricken by the news, and fled precipitately communicating their fright to the region through which they passed. The entire post-road from Samara to Oren-burg was in motion, and on both sides of the road for a burg was in motion, and on both success to the role of a distance of fifty versts, wherever the rumor reached, the people fled helter-skelter. In three days twenty villages were depopulated, and in twelve others the inhabitants were on the point of leaving, when news came that the rumor was unfounded. The report seems to have originated with an inebriated government official.

On her recent passage through Leipsic, on the 13th ultimo, the Queen of Prussia was robbed of a box con-taining one five-hundred-thaler bill, several one-hundredtaking one five-numero-trailer our, several one-numero-trailer bills, a number of gold coins, some articles of vertu, and, as a German paper significantly remarks, "last, not least," some manuscripts—possibly important State papers—in the Queen's handwriting. The Berlin Zeit estimates the value of the articles stolen at one thousand Fredericksd'or. The police have not the faint-set clus to the persentator. est clue to the perpetrator.

A Paris correspondent of the London Daily News is quite certain than the Emperor has resolved to build a new opera-house. A year ago, when the pretty Hotel d'Osmond, opposite the Rue de la Paix, was pulled down, a report that the new opera was to be built on the site was indignantly denied by authority. Nevertheless, there was much foundation for the report, and the scheme for Arival project is, however, under consideration for building an opera-house on the south side of the Place de la Con corde, which would harmonize in point of architectur with the Ministry of Marine on the opposite side.

A correspondent of the Press has heard, "on excellent authority," that the Empress and some of her ladies have lately been engaged in making all manner of exhave lately been engaged in making all manner of ex-periments on dress as regards form, and development, and color; and that the result is, "that they have de-termined before long to inaugurate a violent reaction to the present style—that is to say, to have dresses short enough to display the foot and ankle, instead of trailing on the ground; to diminish immensely their prodigious development; and, in place of colors more less staid, to have the brightest and gayest hues imag

The Emperor of Russia has just adopted two m of some importance relative to Poland: one concerning the recruitment, by which the inhabitants are to be exthe levies en masse effected under the preceding reign; and the other suppressing several branches of taxation. It is said that the Emperor, being much struck by the heavy loses lately caused by the conflagrations in Russia, has ordered insurance companies to be established in each government, to which the landed proprietors are to be

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

New York, Nov. 11-6 p. m .- The business in the New York stock market to-day was moderate, and prices were not generally sustained. Operators for a rise seemed to have made up their minds that the Asia would bring a lvices of a renewal of speculation in London and Paris, and that our people here would catch the infection. The contrary character of the news had a tendency to discour-age operations, and while, on the one hand, several prominent bears closed their contracts to-day, on the other, the commission brokers report that their orders to sell were rather liberal. State stocks were rather dull; Missouris were † lower; Virginias, North Carolinas and Tennessees steady without change of price. The business done in bonds was very light; La Crosse land grants were the only description which advanced. Bank shares were in less request. Railroad stocks were very injuriously affected by the reports of carnings in November. It is said that on many of the western lines, and on the New York Central and Eric, the carnings for November are morning; at one time the decline was equal to 2 per cent. from the current price yesterday morning; it rallied, however, in the afternoon, and closed within 1 of the always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say closing price yesterday.

Off d.			Ask'd.
Indiana State 5's 91%		Mich. S. & N. I. R 23 5	
Tennessee 6's94	9434	Mich. S. guarant'd 53	53
Virginia 6's 96 🔾	96%	Panama Railroad 120	120%
Missouri 6's	90	Rinois Central R 81	81%
Louisiana State 6's		Galena & Chicogo, 74 14	74%
Canton Company 20%	21	Coveland & Tol. R 32 %	
Cumberland Coat 19	1934	Chicago & Rock I65	6534
N. Y. Central R 84	84%	Milwaukie & Miss 1314	
Eric Railroad 16%	17	La Crosse & Mil. R 434	
Hudson River R. R. 325	33	Illunois Central Bd 93	935
Hariem Railroad 131	131	Pennsylvania Coal	
Reading Railroad	5134	Pacific Mail 163%	104
Michigan Central 53 %	54	N. Y. Central 6's	
Eric Bonds, 1875		N. Y. Central 7's	
Market tume.		Party Statement of Statement	
	PARISON DO		

'otal receipts	or 100 to	 			 \$108,282	10
From customs		 			 103.000	00
'otal payments		 			 80,112	
otal balance	111100		003.1	63.3%	 7.898.257	96

by their last statements, is as follows: New York, Nev. 6. \$129.517,251 \$87,203.585,203.585 \$25,338,368 \$3,190.402 Bo ton, Nov. 8. 55,217,151 \$25,700,386 \$25,338,368 \$3,190.402 Philadelphia, do 25,481,478 17,472,897 7,637 257 2,687,187 N. Orlean, Ott. 30. 18,345,880 19,009,231 12,177,663 (9,85,339

227,062,344 146,602,277 55,411,940 24,599,333 225,424,625 145,110,789 65,066,834 23,871,474

THE MORTARA AFFAIR.

A correspondent from Paris says that the Mortara af fair continues to be almost the sole occupation of the French journals and French society. It has, in fact, gained European dimensions, and is arousing the whole continent. One may well believe himself dreaming, is the middle of the ninetcenth century, at the apogee of civilized intelligence, to see all Europe convulsed over the question whether it is admissible to abduct a child from its parents? The question is not new, but it is startling. It is not new in the Romish Church or in startling. It is not new in the Remish Church or in Romish countries, but it is only at long intervals that the question is brought so prominently before the public.

The discussion of this subject in the journals had ceased for a day or two, when it was again awakened by the Univers, the Romish journal which has taken the lead in defence of the act of the Papal authority at Rome, and it now rages more violently than ever. Whole pages of it now rages more violently than ever. Whole political journals are devoted to the discus no one knows where it will stop. The Duke de Gram-mont, French minister at Home, has advised his govern-ment to allow the affair to drop, as one over which the Pope has no control. But to-day we have news to the effect that the father and mother of the abducted boy are at Rome, and that they have been denied the privilege, by those in charge of the convent at which he is secreted, of seeing their child. At the last accounts they were seeking an interview with the Pope to gain at least an

The third volume of Prescott's "History of Philip the ond' is completed, and will be published early in De

TOM CORWIN'S LAST.

At a trial recently held at Yellow Springs, growing out of a difficulty between some of the students and the faculty of Antioch, the "Old Waggon Boy," who represented the faculty, was exhibiting to the jury a foll, or cane, belonging to one of the students, which was probably used in the melec. Tom was in his usual happy mood, and brought down the house frequently by his witty illustrations of the noble science of fencing; now parrying imaginary thrusts, and anon throwing himself fiercely upon the attack. At last, having exhausted his full store of pleasantries, with one fell thrust he made feint to strike one of the students, Mr. Fisher, who sat near by, and with look of unfathomable gloom and the voice of a stentor, he thundered out: "And what would you do, sir, being unarmed, if I should attempt to pierce you through!" no thindered out: "And what would you do, sir, beautingment, if I should attempt to plerce you through?" Imagine the roar of laughter which greeted this last eloquent effort of the "old stumper" when the half-frightened student, collecting again lifs wite, sprang to his feet, and successfully mimicing Corwin's most bombastic style, exclaimed: "I'd selcome you, sir, with bloody hands to have still the corne." a hospitable grave."

PRIME IN BALTIMORE

The present condition of Baltimore cannot but excite the commiseration of the entire country. In no other city in the Union is progress so alarming in crime visible. The criminal court of Thursday was full of interest not only to the people of Baltimore, but to the people of every State. Mr. Whitney, the prosecuting attorney, announced that there were on the docket for trial fifteen cases of assault with intent to kill and murder. This of itself is sufficient to excite the people to a determined effort to rid themselves of the lawless organizations that have grown up in their midst, without the further incentive of the more recent occurrences which have caused such universal horror and execration. If "Plug-Uglies" and "Blood-Tubs" are to be permitted to shoot peaceful citizens at their firesides, and intimidate witnesses from appearing against their fellows, then will the real reign of terror commence in that beautiful and prosperous city, and then will it be entirely given up to its bloody rulers. Such scenes and such crimes are worthy of the "Dark Ages," not of the nineteenth century. The present condition of Baltimore cannot but excit

tury.

So loosely is the jail managed that Charles F. Brooks charged with an assault with intent to kill Deputy Mar shal Manly, by some means or other effected his release without bail, and has since been seen on the public streets! In justice, however, we must add that Judge Stump and the prosecuting attorney are nobly doing their duty, notwithstanding the threats which have been levelled against them. It becomes the citizens of Baltimore to sustain them, and to sustain the police in the performance of their duties.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Steubenville (Ohio) Union nominates Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Hon. Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, for Vice President.

The chess-players of Manchester, England, proposed to a public dinner previous to his de-

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has been attacked with a ery painful disease—inflammation of the kidneys—and few days ago his life was all but despaired of. His edical advisers have given it as their opinion that no danger now exists, but he is prohibited from preaching General Morris's songs of "Scenes of Hon

General Morris 8 songs of "Scenes of Home," "He never loved me," "Your hand I take in mine," "Oh, would that she was here," "Years Ago," Boatman, haste," "The belle of the ball," and many others from the same pen, have been set to music by Balfe, and published in Landon.

It is stated that the President has appointed ex-Govrnor Samuel Medary governor of Kansa Hon. David L. Yulee, of Florida, is in the city.

Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, arrived in Wash ngton lest evening, and is stopping at the Kirkwood

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The United States steam-frigate Powhatan, Capt. G. F. earson, was at Shanghai on the 2d of September The United States sloop-of-war Germantown remain

Canton river on the 11th of September. Surgeon John A. Lockwood has relieved Surgeon Thos Dillard, in charge of the United States naval hospital, New York; and Surgeon N. Pinkney relieves Surgeon Lewis W. Minor, in charge of the hospital at Norfolk,

The United States steamer Westernport, Commande The United States steamer Westeraport, Commander Thos. T. Hunter, will probably sail from the Brooklyn navy-yard for Paraguay on Tuesday next. All letters and papers sent to the care of Captain Hunter, at the navy-yard, destined for friends on the coast of Brazil, will be as felt delicers.

be safely delivered.

Myspery of the American Lakes .- An exchange says "Lake Erie is only sixty or seventy feet deep, but the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 592 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the bottoms of Lake Huron Michigan and Superior, although their surface is so much higher, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing for the full probable portion carried off by evaporation, does no appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper great lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lak worse even than those of October and September. On Superior by Huron to Lake Ontario. This conjectome of the roads the business is not paying expenses. ture is by no means improbable, and accounts for Galena suffered more severely than other descriptions this the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught these fish got into the upper lakes without son such subterran ranean river; moreover, any periodical ob-the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lake Whereupon the "Scientific American" remarks: "Are salmon and herring found in the lakes and rivers above the Falls of Niagara? If so, it affords strong grounds for supposing there is a subterraneous communication between Ontario and the proper lakes; if not, we can see en Ontario and the upper lakes; if not, we can see no grounds for such conclusion." Not many years ago, was the common opinion of many old sea captains to the "Gulf stream" was caused by the waters of the Pacific, (which they asserted were several feet above the level of those of the Atlantic,) rushing through the Isth mus of Panama, by means of an underground passage preserving in their course their higher temperature dis preserving in their course their higher temperature dis-tinct from that of the surrounding ocean. This theor-is, however, exploded, and as there is neither herring no salmon found in the upper lakes, we think this "subter-ranean river" may be set down as a myth, and its sup-porters may "dry up" as well as the river.

One of the night clerks in the New York post office, named Henry Reed, was Wednesday night caught while committing mail robberies in the office. He had been suspected for some time by the post office agent and oth-ers, and while they were watching his movements he was seen to transfer to his pockets a number of lette packages and while in the act of breaking open the let-ters. Subsequently he was arrested. He confesses, among other things, a large robbery committed some three weeks since, embracing over a hundred letters on their way to Brooklyn, New York. He was committed to jail on Thursday morning. Mr. Goodlet, a member of the Missouri State senate

was the victim of a violent, and probably fatal, assault not long since. He was attending court in Warrensburg, the county-seat of Johnson county, and was called upon to give his opinion in a case in which one Williams, a dentist, formerly of Jefferson, was an interested party. Mr. G. gave an opinion unfavorable to Williams, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed him several times so severely that it is thought impossible for him to recover Williams was instantly conveyed to jail to await the re sult of his assault. Upon a tomb-stone in the church-yard of the Reformed

Dutch Church in Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown, is an inscription "in memory of Capt. John Buckhout, who departed this life April 10, 1785, aged 103 years, and left ebind him when he died 240 children and grandchildren. Also, Mary, the wife of John Buckhou died August, 1755, aged 72 years." The church itself was erected in 1699, and is one of the oldest churches in the country. Probably few men have left behind ther more direct descendants than Capt. B.

The captain of the Dutch barque informs a newspaper that, while sailing in the South Atlantic ocean on the 29th of June last, a frightful sea monster, 99 feet long and from 25 to 30 feet round, came with such force against the ship as to cause her to tremble all over. It cept up with the vessel for nine days, but was at length got rid of by firing "more than one hundred musicus, and "thrusting a harpoon and a long iron bar" into i body,

GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

Mrs. McMahon, the "Fifth Avenue Actress," recent Airs. McMahon, the "Fifth Avenue Actress," recently played an engagement of four nights at the National Theatre, in Cincinnati, for which she was to receive \$200. The houses being very alim, the manager refused to make the psyment, and the consequence is that Mrs. McMahon has invoked the interference of the law.

There is one advantage in the ample dimensions of the lower part of female dress which we believe has not yet been pointed out, thought it will be very apparent to any one of the most limited observation in wet weather. It is this, that during a smart shower a lady will absorb enough water in her dress to provide for the family use during an entire day.

Out of a list of 86 lecturers, 49, or more than half long in New England, and, of these, 37 are from Mas

An injunction has been granted against the Atlantic Bank, at Portland, Maine, restraining it from transacting any business beyond receiving payment for indebtedness

The great suit at Chicago against the American Transportation Company, for \$125,000 damages, arising out of the burning of a warehouse and contents, which took fire from the company's propeller Falcon, being consumed at her dock, has been decided in favor of the company. The supreme court of Pennsylvania has decided that the Allegheny county commissioners must assess a tax to pay the interest on railroad bonds.

Mr. James S. Savage, the contractor for finishing Bunker Hill Monument, died of lung fever in Southbore, Mass., on Monday morning, aged 54 years.

The steam stave and heading mill at Rouse's Point, New York, belenging to Mr. Rich, of Moores, burst on Thursday morning last, killing one man by the name of Schoolcraft, and injuring three others so badly that they are not expected to live.

It is understood that Governor Lowe, of Iowa, is about to call an extra session of the legislature to determine the policy of issuing State bonds to be sold, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of iron for railroads now in pro-gress through the State. An unusual riot occurred in Philadelphia on Tuesday

night last. A party of rowdy firemen made an attack upon a ball-room, frightening the ladies, and alarming the entire neighborhood. No arcests were made by the police, who seemed to be out of the way. Such a seem should only have been witnessed in Baltimore; it was a diagrace to the Quaker City!

SPECIAL NOTICE. OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, November 11, 1858

Information has been received at this department from R. R. Campbell, esq., the United States consult at London, of the death, or beard the American ship "Nathan Hanan," or Kingston, on the passage from New Orleans, Ebenezer Pierce master, of Edmand Grath, F. S. Norton, and L. E. Abraham—all of yellow fever.

Nov 13—344 Information has been received at this department from B. Squire Correll, eqq., the United States commercial agent at San Juan del Nort-of the death of Henry S. Kelly, at the Machuca Rajids on the San Juan

river, on the 234 of September last.
The deceased is represented to have been a naturalized citizen of
the United States, and to bave spent several years in the States of
this and California.
Nov 13—30f

MARRIED.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Carson, of Waugh Chapel, Mr. OBERT BROWN to Miss HARRIET LOUISA NALLY, both of this city

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH .- By Divino perm mion, the Rey. Jas. G. Hanner; B. D., pastor elect, withis Church on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the 1 o'clock. The public is invited. Washington Theatre.

Last appearance of

SATURDAY EVENING, November 13, The historical drama, in five acts, of THE IRON MASK, Postponed from last night, will be positively given to-night.

Mr. J. W. Wallack.
Mr. Daly.
Mrs. Tayloure. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, First appearance of the greatest of living con Mr. W. E. BURTON,

MRS. HUGHES, Both of whom are engaged for but two night-

BATES OF ADMISSION.

MELODEON OPERA HOUSE, PENN. AVENUE, near TENTH STRINGS, SOUTH SIDE. The above place will be opened on

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 1858 For the season, with the celebrated troupe of JULLIEN MINSTRELS,

Tickets, 25 cents. No half price. For particulars see small bills. Doors open at ½ to 7; commence at ½ to 8 precisely. Nov 13—if

CARD.—An engagement of Two Nights only has been effected with the greatest of fiving comedians, W. E. BURTON, Who will appear on Moxpay, Novimma 15. To give full effect to his renowned impersonations, we have engaged the popular comedicate.

MRS. HUGHES, (Who, for the past ten years, has been constantly distributed by the combined the catabilishment and Holiday-street Theatre, Balt

Structal, Nortice.—The manager guaranties to Mr. Burton a nightly sum but little less than that which he has paid his most profitable "Stars" for a week; as a necessary consequence of this extraordistry risk, and of the limited capacity of the Theatre, he is compelled to

Our patrons will note that the increased prices are but equal the egular rates of last seasons.

Nov 13-2t ODD FELLOWS HALL.

ONE WEEK MORE Mourth and Positively Last Week of DONEAU'S MAGNIFICENT MIRROR OF AUSTRALIA AND THE CELESTIAL EMPTRE, Every night this week only, and Wednesday and Sa at 3) e'clock.

Doo a open at 61_2^* ; to commence at 73 $_2^*$ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children, 13 cents. Nov. 7—61

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lic may rely upon the prompt and accurate tran despatches deposited at the follow New York, 43 Wall street; Aster Haven Depot, 27th street. Philadelphia, 302 Chesnut street; Baltimore, San Iron Bulding, Boston, Merchants' Exchange, Fortland, 29 Exchange street. Cincinnati, under Burnet House. et: Girard House

J. KENDALL, Gen'l Sup't. DR. VAN PATTEN, DENTIST .- Office and residence removed to the Willard Hotel square, opposit the Treasury, and near the corner of Pennsylvania a